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THE FREEMAN is an Independent Weekly Newspaper which bravely tells the Truth without fear or favor. It is published in the interests of the Negro, and is Fearless in the Advocacy of his Rights,

THE FREEMAN.

A division of the Negro vote is essential to the ultimate solution of the Race Problem. : : It should divide, however, on questions which involve Principles.

VOL. I.—NO. 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1888.

TERMS: {$2.00 per Year. 5 Cents per Copy.

EMPEROR WILLIAM will make a visit to the Czar, and will be accompanied by the man of iron. May they have a pleasant visit.

THE alleged plot of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to destroy with dynamite the property of the C., B. & Q. railroad ought not to be believed. Railroad engineers are not that kind of people, as their past record fully proves. If there is a plot it is by a few individuals, not by the Brotherhood.

THE earl of Derby says that "the much despised agricultural laborer, who has learned to watch and understand the signs of the weather, to be knowing about stock, and who can use his hands skillfully, though he might be backward in book-learning, is quite as well instructed in any worthy sense as the prize prig stuffed with scraps of miscellaneous information, but knowning little at first hand, unaccustomed to observe, ignorant of animals, trees, flowers, or country life, and unskilled in any craft or in the handling of any tool."

JUDGE BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, while charging a jury recently, said that at the present day there were two classes who favored lotteries—very religious people and very bad people. The first class wish the exclusive right to have raffles and modified lotteries, in order to make money for the church and serve God. The other class also finds it an easy way to make money. But the Judge added that he had far more difficulty with the religious people. In Puritan times nothing was more common than a lottery to pay a church debt, or for town purposes, such as building bridges, seminaries of learning, and for governmental purposes. Harvard College had more than one turn at the wheel. This a hint to impecunious churches and colleges of the present day.

To the general drift of colonization and ideas westward, it is urged that England has moved eastward and conquered India. But the ablest recent writer on India says: "Not only is there no white race in India; not only is there no white olony, but there is no white man who roposes to remain. No ruler stays to lp his successor. No white soldier nds a family. No white man takes in India. Banish 1,500 men in k: defeat that slendor garrison in and the Empire has ended; the ure disappears, and brown India es unchanged and unchangeable." seems to have been not the slight- ansformation of Indian thought, er or belief, made by the European y and religious invasion. "With- years of our departure we shall hat the idea of the European lly guiding, controlling and per- the Asiatic until the worst qualities of his organization had gone out of him, though the noblest dream ever dreamed by man, was but a dream.' Meanwhile American ideas flow westward across the Pacific and move manfully into Asia.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

We do not share the wholesale on- ught on Mr. Cleveland. He has cer- nly made the best President the ocratic party could name. He has no hatred and prejudice in him. He honored the Negro against the t protest of his party leaders. He has a good word for us, so we prefer him as President to any emocrat living.---Salisbury, N. C., ion.

egro is no longer an issue in politics. The attitude of ies upon questions affecting sts connot be misunderstood ervant citizen. We are to gely upon our own efforts for recognition we are to receive . Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, the nceps of the Blaine forces, his opinion that the best in- the Negro will be subserved by of our votes. The St. Louis mocrat a leading Republican nes that the Republican party more for the Negro than it has the experiments to which d Tom Fortune alludes have ccessful, that the Negro un- nged condition has not been c.---Bruce Grit in New York

l dissatisfaction among the ters both North and South e prevalent on account of the herman in the Chicago con- The ticket, although a very ill have a tendency to detract add to the Republican force, e colored element is con cern- land, O., Globe.

ket is good in so far as it pre- he people and reputable candi- t weak in the comparative obscurity of the men and in creating the enthusiasm that is a prime factor in all successful campaigns.----Philadelphia Sentinel.

Shall we take Harrison or Cleveland? Already hundreds of our race, as we predicted two years ago, have gone to Cleveland and tariff reform. Let us review the field before we go anywhere. ---Washington Bee.

The nomination of Harrison makes Cleveland's election certain.---Cairo, Ill., Gazette.

THE Republican managers propose to let the black man severely alone in this campaign. Their whole attention will be turned to catching bigger fish---the Irish and German vote is the great desideratum.

SIDE WALK TALK.

As Heard by the Freeman Representative.

"I cannot say that I indorse the policy of The Freeman in toto, said Professor G. L. Knox, but I do regard its fearlessness and editorial ability very highly. Mr. Cooper is an experienced and practical journalist and does not have to hire white men or beg colored men to do his thinking. He can do that himself and in a masterly manner." "You may send me The Freeman. I wish it an abundance of success."

A lady school teacher sojourning in the city remarked: "I like The Freeman for its literary excellence. It shows brain, pluck and ability on every page."

"Send me The Freeman," said a prominent colored man who does not wish to be known at this juncture. "I want to know what is going on and I know that I can find out through the columns of The Freeman."

"It's my idea of a newspaper," remarked Col. Jones. "I am a dyed in the wool Republican and want every colored man to vote for Harrison; still I like for a paper to be what it represents itself to be—a newspaper. Give all the news, don't ally yourself with any click or faction, and The Freeman will find a welcome in every home. Another thing, don't assasinate the Republican party but show up the damnable discimination of the rental agents of this city. Show up the hypocracy of the labor organizations of this country. Cooper is a brainy young fellow and The Freeman is bound to succeed."

"I am no politician and it takes all of my time to pay my debts," said Ky Lawson, as he leaned on his fourth chair in his barber shop at 42, Ky. Ave., "but it seems to me that if colored people paid more attention to the accumulation of money and the acquisition of property they would be a dog-goned sight better off. The politicians don't care about you, all they want is your vote. I don't know what doctrine The Freeman will advocate, but I would advise the nigger to stick to the man that's got the money. He'll pull you through." "Wouldn't you like to to take The Freeman, Ky," inquired the Freeman representative. "Yes," he replied, "if you send it for nothing."

PETER HUMPHRIES CLARK,

Of Ohio.

A PIONEER OF THE RACE.

THE Freeman presents to its readers to-day a cut and sketch of Prof. Peter H. Clark, of Ohio, who in many respects is one of the most remarkablo men of the race. Mr. Clark is a Cincinnatian by birth, and has spent the major portion of his years in Cincinnati. He needs no introduction, but we will say that as a scholar, educator, orator and editor he has few peers among colored men. For over thirty years Mr. Clark was employed as teacher and Principal of the colored schools of Cincinnati, and was removed by a Republican School Board for no other reason than his Democracy As a public speaker he is fluent, argumentative and conclusive, and has been before the public very many times in his career. As an editor he began on Frederick Douglass' paper at Rochester, N. Y., and afterwards was editor and publisher of a number of other papers at different times and of which he was owner. He left the Republican party in 1972 and supported Greely, and he has been a thorn in the Republican flesh from that day to this. He will be in attendance at the conference of colored men to be held in this city next Wednesday, and his friends are urging his name in connection with the permanent chairmanship.

Two Indianapolitans who have been in Buffalo have given their respective views on the political situation in Indiana. Rev. James McLeod expresses the opinion in the Buffalo Express tha Harrison will carry Indiana by at least 10,000. State pride and personal regard will tell tremendously in his favor. He is a hard working man, a friend to the Irish and a thorough believer in civil service reform. Judge Lewis Jordan, who has been attending the Conference of Charities, in the Buffalo Courier says that "Dr. McLeod knows nothing about the true political situation in Indiana, and has doubtless been prompted by his own personal interest in General Harrison to make a statement that will be regarded with a smile at home." Judge Jordan says the President's tariff views just suit Indiana ns

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Blaine will sail for home on the City of New York, August 1.

The Brush electric plant at New Orleans was burned, Monday. Loss, $100,000.

Hon. T. Davidson, Grand Master of the National Grange, died at Jackson, Miss., Tuesday.

Three pleasure seekers were drowned at Baltimore, Sunday, by the capsizing of a row boat.

Small-pox has broken out in the New York city asylum. A large nnmber of patients have been exposed.

Ives, the C. H. & D. wrecker, indicted at Cincinnati for perjury, is cutting a swath as a "swell" at Niagara.

A. J. Streeter, the United Labor candidate for President, has just promulgated a lengthy letter of acceptance.

Phonograms of Gladstone's speech and Patti's song, taken in London for Edison, arrived at Menlo Park by mail, Monday.

At Springfield, O., Thomas Perfect, a prominent citizen, while eating dinner, choked to death on a mouthful of potatoes.

Two deaths from hydrophobia occurred in Chicago Wednesday. In one of the cases the suffering was excruciating.

At Philadelphia, Monday, John Ruhl, the absconding Select Councilman, surrendered himself. The defalcations amounted to nearly $20,000.

At New York Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co., importers of upholstery, have made an assignment. They claimed $500,000 surplus, and the failure caused surprise.

The Grant Locomotive-works, of Paterson, N. J., have been compelled to shut down, being unable to compete with similar establishments elsewhere.

Six persons—three men and three women—were drowned near Fort Smith, Ark., Sunday, while crossing the river in a row boat. They were returning from a dance.

Fanny Davenport, the actress, was Wednesday granted an absolute divorce by Judge Barrett, of the New York Supreme Court, from Edwin W. Price, her husband.

A meeting of iron manufacturers of the Mahoning Valley was held at Youngstown, O., Tuesday afternoon, and it was resolved to continue the lockout indefinitely.

Twenty-three hundred teachers from all parts of the United States are in attendance on the Teachers' National Association, which began its session at SanFrancisco Tuesday.

Nearly 200 members of Rev. Dr. Talmage's Church embarked for Europe, Saturday, on the steamship Servia. Dr. Talmage's family accompanied the party, though he himself does not go.

A company with a capital of $1,000,000 will develop twenty thousand acres of iron and timber lands in Cherokee county, Texas. The product of the iron beds, they say, cannot be excelled.

The United Order of Honor is is financial straits and is liable to be dissolved as an organization. The Order has 3,500 members, with present headquarters at Indianapolis.

The New York Legislature assembled in extra session Tuesday. The Governor's message related solely to the subject of making an appropriation to provide work for the convicts in the prisons of the State.

Floods on the Monongahela river in Pennsylvania and Valley rivers in West Virginia mines, last week, did damage to the amount of $3,000,000. In places people were compelled to flee for their lives. Fatalities, however, were few.

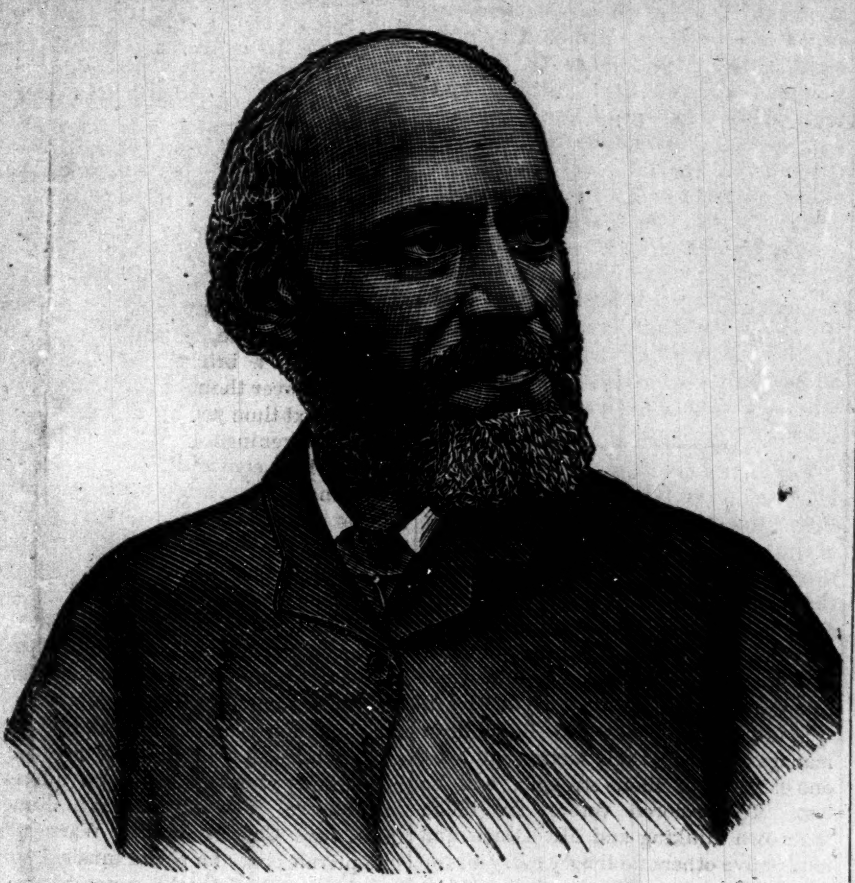
Three brothers, Dr. Bass Rawson, of Findlay, O., Dr. L. I. Rawson, of Fremont, O., and Dr. Secretary Rawson, of DesMoines, Iowa, aged respectively 89, 84 and 92 years, are still regularly practicing medicine in their respective localities.

A new and dangerous counterfeit of the one-dollar silver certificate has made its appearance in New York. Though the paper is a poor imitation of treasury paper, the bill is perfect in details, and only a fraction larger than the treasury plate.

Fred Gleason, aged twenty, John Williamson, aged eighteen, and Louis Burham, aged sixteen, were drowned, Sunday afternoon, at Wilkes' Lake, Mich. while bathing. Gleason got into deep water and the other two were drowned while attempting to save him.

A fire at Chicago, Wednesday, caused a loss of $215,000. The fire originated in the magnificent five story building on the corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, and was occupied by the Chicago Carpet Company and other firms. The stock was partially insured.

Owing to the fact that several members signed the Amalgamated scale without consent of the Association the Iron Manufacturers' Association is likely to be dissolved. The members of the Amalgamated Association concede that this would be a bad move both for employer and employe.



PROF. PETER H. CLARK, OF OHIO.

Henry Umbach, of Utica, N. Y., who is supposed to have been the man whose body was found in the Ohio near Madison, and after being indentified by his mother and other relatives, was buried, turned up all right, Wednesday. He says that he was sick and delirous, robbed and wandering.

The Secretary of the Illinois Board of Agriculture has received information of the action of farmers of Crawford county, who have resolved not to raise any wheat, barley or rye for the next three years, in an effort to extirminate the chinch bug. These farmers will exert their influence to this end with the farmers of adjoining counties.

Mrs. Logan has finally determined that the body of Gen. Logan shall be permanently buried at Washington. She desired to have the remains buried in Illinois, stipulating that a $250,000 monument should be erected to his memory. The raising of this sum seeming to be beyond the bounds of possibility, she decrees that the body shall be buried at the Soldiers' Home at Washington.

At Coney island, ten miles up the river from Cincinnati, Saturday night at 7 o'clock, Samuel Young made an ascent of 1,000 feet in a hot air balloon, and let go to make a descent in his parachute. The parachute did not open for 900 feet, and he went down into the river and sank twenty-five feet to the bottom. When he came up he was rescued by boatmen, unhurt.

Commander-in-Chief Rea, of the Grand Army of the Republic, Monday, issued General Order No. 9, calling attention of members to the eleventh chapter of rules and regulations, which provide for the non-partisan character of the order, and follows it up with a special caution to the veterans to avoid the appearance of partisanship by refraining from wearing G. A. R. uniforms at political meetings.

The Norman Lloyd steamship Fulda, which arrived at New York, Tuesday, from Bremen, ran down an unknown fishing schooner on the Banks of Newfound, last Saturday morning. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the schooner disappeared astern almost immediately after the collision. Boats were sent out in search of her, but as she was not found, it is feared that she was lost, with all hands, twenty in number. Captain Ringk, of the Fulda, and his officers, say that they were taking all the precautions usual in foggy weather, when the schooner was run down, and the accident could not have been avoided.

Receiver Dyer has compromised suits brought by the Government against the Mormon Church, under the Edmunds bill for $157,463, and in addition to this, has retained possession of all the seizures and surroundings he formerly held, for which the Church has now entered suit. They are as follows: Aggregate amount of values settled by order of the Supreme Court Monday, $157,666.15; church farm, $150,000; coal interests, $100,000; 30,000, sheep, $60,000; notes for theater stock, $25,000; Deseret Telegraph stock, $22,000; personal property, $175,000; gas stock, $75,000; tithing yard, $50,000; guard house, $50,000; historical office, $20,000; Temple Square' not valued; dividends on gas stock, $4,000. Total, $790,666.15.

An accident of unparalleled horror occurred Thursday evening near Gridley, a small town near Bloomington, Ill. Miss Lena Witzig, a beautiful girl of twenty, daughter of Rudy Witzig, a rich farmer, was driving a horse hay rake in a meadow. The horse ran away and Miss Witzig was dragged over a barbed wire fence. Her whole face was torn from her neck to her forehead, and left with her bonnet hanging to the fence. Her lower jaw was torn off, and, attached to it, the tongue. She was yet alive at 4 o'clock p. m. Friday, and able to make known her feeling and wants by writing. Both jugular veins are left exposed. Her father refuses to obtain surgical aid, and even refused to allow a surgeon to enter the house. Words fail to express the horrors of her condition.

FOREIGN.

Cholera prevails to an alarming extent among Europeans at Hong Kong.

A volcanic eruption has occurred at Makmats, in Japan, by which four hundred persons were killed and one thousand injured.

A MADMAN AT THE THROTTLE.

Exciting Experience of a Party of Railroad Excursionists.

An excursion party on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad had the thrilling experience Monday night of riding behind a locomotive at the throttle of which was a madman. The Shenandoah Railroad connects with the West Marylane Road at Hagerstown, Md. The excursion was to Penmar, on the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the train was returning when the exciting episode occurred. It was about 8 o'clock. The lamps had been lighted, and the train was speeding over the mountains south of Hagerstown. The conductor was collecing tickets when he and the passengers were startled by the train suddenly stopping and a series of wild yells from the direction of the engine. The conductor hurried forward. In the baggage car he met the engineer and fireman, their faces blanched with terror. Just then the train began slowly moving. "My God." exclaimed the engineer, "there is a crazy man in the cab." He excitedly related how at a station just passed the man jumped on the tender, and covering the engineer and fireman with a pistol, had forced them to leave and climb back into the baggage car. No time was to be lost. All brakes were hard down, the train was moving slowly. The conductor jumped to the ground, while the engineer climbed back over the tender. The conductor picked up a large stone and called to thecrazy man to jump down. The latter responded with a shot from a revolver. As he fired out of the cab window the engineer crawled in, and seizing the throttle stopped the train. The conductor threw the stone and it felled the lunatic, cutting a terrible gash in his head. He turned out to be Henry Martin, of Bentonville, Va., who had been crazed with liquor. The passengers were badly frightened.

AN ANARCHIST PLOT

To Blow Up Some of Chicago's Public Buildings and to Kill Certain Officials—Three Arrests Made.

Anarchy has again raised its hydra-head in Chicago. A plot has been discovered which is appalling in its magnitude and terrorizing in its details, contemplating no less than the blowing up of the Board of Trade, the Court House, newspaper offices and other public buildings by means of dynamite; the assassination of citizens in official capacities, including Judge Gary, Judge Grinnell, Inspector Bonfield and many others. Three of the arch-conspirators have already been arrested and are now confined within the walls of the jail where their predecessors were executed. Concoctors of this stupendous conspiracy were none other than the friends and companions of the dead anarchists, Spies, Parsons, Engel and Fischer. These persons have been closely and untiringly shadowed ever since the execution, in fact, ever since the first arrests were made in the anarchist cases. Following up the clews, the police have discovered and seized a quantity of dynamite sufficient to blow up the entire city of Chicago.

Monday evening Detectives Nordrung, Rohan and Martin were notified by Inspector Bonfield to meet him at the Central Station at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. The men were there, and after they had disguised, they, in company with Bonfield and Elliott, proceeded to the Deering street station, where a reserve force was on hand. There they waited for orders. The Inspector and his men proceeded to the corner of Thirty-third street and Ashland avenue, near where one of the leading conspirators resided. The house was closely watched. The Inspector expected to find a dozen or more anarchists at the house, but his information on that point proved incorrect, as only two men were found. One of the suspected men came from the house just before daylight and was quietly taken into custody. The officers immediately entered the dwelling, and another conspirator was found. Under his pillow were a knife and revolver, and upon searching the room, twelve sticks of dynamite, enough to blow up the Grand Pacific Hotel and Board of Trade, were found in a closet. The officers next visited a house on Quinn street and another of the suspected was arrested and taken to Deering-street Station, and from there all of them were brought downtown to the City Hall. A large quantity of dynamite was also found in a house on Quinn street. The men arrested were prominent anarchists during the trial. One of them was under arrest soon after the explosion of the bomb at the Haymarket, but was subsequently released.

Inspector Bonfield says that the plot was a well arranged one. About twenty determined murderers were in the conspiracy and they were, at a certain hour after midnight, to be at the homes of Grinnell, Gary, Bonfield, Frank, Walker, General Stiles and others prominent in the prosecution. The dynamite was to be placed beneath the houses of these, and a powerful explosive was to be touched off simultaneously and a wholesale reign of terror inaugurated. The Board of Trade was to be blown to the sky at the same time. This was the plot in detail. Further arrests will probably bring to light an even greater anticipated bloody horror.

Inspector Bonfield says that he knows who the conspirators are, and additional arrests will be made. The police observe the strictest secrecy in the matter, but Inspector Bonfield was finally induced to say to a reporter: "Grinnell and Gray were to be blown up by these fellows; we have been aware of this diabolical plot for some time, and I think there will be another wholesale hanging. The explosion at the Haymarket could not be compared to this. Hundreds of lives would certainly have been sacrificed had we not discovered it."

The three persons arrested have been held to $5,000 bonds for grand jury action. They are Bohemians, and are named Chopek, Broek and Chileboun. They deny any knowledge of conspiracy, but explain the possession of dynamite in an unsatisfactory way.

OVER THE RAPIDS.

A Boat Goes Over the Falls and Six of Its Occupants Drowned.

Nine men left the camp of the Eau Claire lumber company near Winnipeg, Manitoba, Thursday morning, to begin their day's work. They took a boat forty-five miles west of Calzary on the Bow river and began descending the series of rapids. They came to a portage and carrying the boat half a mile, attempted to cross the Kananskis rapids, a short distance above a chute of five or six feet in height. When the boat got within three feet of the shore the hands attempted to stop her by throwing a line around a stump on the bank. They failed, the boat became unmanageable and swung around in the current, acquiring such a movement that before anything could be done she shot over the falls like an arrow. The men were absolutely helpless and unable to gain the shore; for the boat fairly spun in the water as if she were a top. She kept in the center of the rapids until near the third fall. Then one of the men jumped out of her and attempted to reach the shore. The boat shot over the third fall and landed plumb upon a jagged rock that barely showed itself above the water. Two of the men managed to grasp the boat, and the other six were swept under by the rush of waters and were never seen again. The wrecked boat with the two men clinging to it was picked up four miles further down the river. The man who jumped from the boat before she went over the third fall reached the shore in an exhausted condition

THE FREEMAN.

THE FREEMAN is a newspaper in the interest of the colored race. It is published every Saturday at 18½ N. Penn. St., by **EDWARD E. COOPER**, to whom all communications should be directed.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis as second class matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year.......$2.00
One copy, six months.......$1.00
Invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising made known on application at the office.

THE Negroes are all right?.

How do you like The Freeman?

THE dead issues will cut no figure in the present campaign.

SOME representative Negroes are expected to attend the convention.

COLORED men should organize themselves into Afro-American Leagues.

IN the State of Indiana the Negroes do the voting and the white men fill the offices.

THE brainest, most scholarly and most thoughtful men of the Negro race will be in attendance at the convention here next week.

ONE of the most encouraging sign of the times is the great number of business enterprises that are controlled by Negroes in this country.

NOT a colored man from Indiana had a voice in the last National Republican Convention, and yet the white bosses think the Negroes are all right.

THE colored Republican leaders in this city are a sick looking set, as they are allowed neither a voice in the management of affairs, or office or boodle.

FREE thought, free speech and a free ballot makes a freeman and a free country. The Negro is thoroughly imbued with this idea of freedom and proposes to act accordingly in future elections.

WE want every lover of the race, every thoughtful Negro who desires its advancement to subscribe for The Freeman. In it he will find a vehicle for his thought and a mirror of the opinions of the most intelligent Negroes in this country.

THE Republican party to win must employ other tactics than those now in vogue. The Negro vote at least is not at all certain and colored men of brains must be recognized in the comsels of the party. Promises and recollections of yesterday will not suffice to-day.

THE colored race is found in every church and every denomination is doing something to elevate it. Political division will in the same manner do much to toward obliterating color prejudices. The Negro should be represented in every political party.

THE FREEMAN is a newspaper published, owned, edited and controlled by a Negro for Negroes. It will assume an independent attitude and will be a fearless advocate of the rights of the race. It asks for neither office nor boodle and therefore cannot be handicapped in its opinions or policy.

EVERY day's reports brings forth some glad tidings of advancement by the Negro in some of the many avenues of life in which he is engaged. Negro papers are springing up like mushroons—they are a fair index of his mental growth. He is engaged in business of various kinds and is succeeding beyond our most sanguine expectations.

THE young colored Republicans of this city are generating a strong current of enthusiam by organizing themselves into Harrison and Morton clubs. While the older Republicans are "kicking." They like Harrison but say that he is in bad company, and affirm that were he elected, the Negro would have a poor show indeed.

THE Journal of the city would have its readers believe that the prime mooers of the convention of colored men to be held in this city are janitors and spittoon cleaners. Far from it. The men who have signed the call and who have otherwise abbetted it are not ignoramures or characterless men by any means. They are the thinkers and opinion moulders of the race. They are men of ability and character. They have something to say and will say it in the queens English at that. The Journal and its cohorts will do well to watch them.

THE Negro's all right (?) for the Republican party because, forsooth some thirty years ago, Sumner, Greely and the founders of that party removed from him the shackles of servitude. To him it is a matter of no moment that these great lovers of humanity and pioneers of liberty were compelled to leave the party because of its departure from its first principles and that it is now controlled by a set of men who are sapping from it its life-blood, whose whole aim, object and desire is to fill the offices and which they do exclusively as did he Levites of old. They fatted at the public crib so long that they became insolent over bearing and domineering. They thought it only necessary to crack the whip and every Negro must bend and do their bidding. For years this condition of affairs remained the same, but for some unaccountable reason the Negro just now has become the least bit stubborn and the more furious the lash is applied the more stubborn he gets. Yet he's all right.

THE old Republican bosses who caused the disruption of the party are again at the helm. Dudley, who as Commissioner of Pensions inaugurated such a close-fisted, miserly policy as to deprive wounded and disabled soldiers and their widows of their pensions, is elected Treasurer of the Republican National Committee. He is the worst hated and most despicable being in this country, and the boys in blue who sacrificed their health, comfort and all that was dear to them for their country's sake have been so shabbily treated by him that they would prefer a rattlesnake to him or anything he is connected with. He is an incubus to the party and until it is unloaded of such burdens it may expect defeat.

THE Journal of this city contained a lengthy interview with Hon. B. K. Bruce, the other day, anent the feeling of the colored voters toward the Republican ticket, and Mr. Bruce blandly said that the colored voters were "all right." Such talk as this is misleading in the extreme, and the Republican managers and Mr. Bruce ought to know it. The colored voters are not "all right" by a 'jug full" and unless the Republican managers change their tactics, at least one element of their strength will be lost. The colored voters are doing their own thinking and Mr. Bruce and four or five others no longer carry all the brains of the race. Some of the ablest Negro writers and scholars are to-day outside of the Republican party and they have been driven there by the littleness of the bosses and the narrowness of our "leaders." Messrs. Douglas, Bruce et al. who have their nests well feathered, who have fed at the public crib, may be satisfied, but the one and one-half million colored voters who have been loyal and true for freedom's sake for twenty odd years are asking now to be heard. As the New York Age pertinently remarks: "If Mr. Langston and other colored Republican leaders were not always preaching the doctrine that colored voters are for the Republican ticket, first, last and all the time the Republican party leaders would give Mr. Langston and other colored leaders vastly more consideration than is now or ever has been accorded them. Our neutralized position in the Republican party is due to just such talk as Mr. Langston indulged in for the delectation of the New York Tribune correspondent.

WHAT THE FREEMON WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

Better conduct at the churches.

A colored man in charge of the West market.

A certain competent young teacher reinstated.

One or two more cases to test the civil rights laws.

Less promenading at the camp meeting services.

Not so much "kicking" among the black contingent.

Several professional "hot and cold" politicians squelched.

Several colored letter carriers and another colored fire company.

Discrimination against renting respectable colored people decent houses.

More seriousness and sense and less pounding and "glory" at our colored churches.

A large attendance of delegates at the Colored Men's Convention, which convenes July 25th.

A "W. W. Walden club," composed of colored men and uniformed and drilled for campaign purposes.

Colored men accord to other colored men at least an honest difference of opinion in matters political.

SPRECKLES'S BIG DEAL.

When Claus Spreckles announced that he would fight the great sugar trust single-handed, every one prophesied he would come to grief, in spite of his millions. Now the first victory for Spreckles in the fight must be recorded. When the trust was formed a few months ago the officers began not only to corner refined sugars, but to include in the squeeze the raw product. They, of course, pinched the producer as well as the consumer. The result of this was that they boomed the raw article, but caused hand to mouth buying of the refined product. Claus Spreckles saw through this little game, and, quietly capitalizing his resources, bought all the raw sugar he could secure. Now the refiners find that they have largely oversold refined sugars, that the raw product is beyond their reach, and they are obliged to send to Europe for raw material. Some time ago Mr. Spreckles contracted for 50,000 tons of raw sugar from Manila, and on this transaction alone at the present rates he can realize $40 per ton, or $5,000,000 in the aggregate. A dispatch said Claus Spreckles had joined the Sugar Trust, but his son denies it, and says Spreckles is just getting into good fighting trim.

The derrick with which the monster stones for the foundation of the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis are being placed fell, Friday morning, and two workmen, one white the other colored, were instantly killed. The accident was caused by the breaking of the stay ropes.

ETHICS OF DINING.

Some Interesting Suggestions for the Dinner Table.

This subject is a very comprehensive one and of equal interest to guest and hostess. The hostess must know how to cater to the special tastes of her guests, as well as the art of selecting her company, for to make a dinner agreeable there must be a harmony among the guests. The guest must know how to appreciate the compliment paid to his tastes, and both guest and host, or hostess, must understand the art of conversation. Not so much the "art of conversation," either, as the art of listening. It is this non-ability to listen, among American women more especially, that threatens to be the death of anything like that general conversation among a number of people, which is the best stimulant to a bright mind. Perhaps you have never thought of the subject, but the next time you are at a dinner, or at a small evening assembly, notice the way in which conversation is carried on. An animated and interesting conversation is going on between Mr. A. and Miss B, on some topic of interest, one which might become general and elicit an exchange of the wit of bright minds, when some vapid person at your side breaks up the attitude of listening of the company by giving you his or her views on that or some other subject. This is the signal for a complete break up, and soon couples all over the room are chattering away about matters of no universal concern. Private talk at a dinner table, says Charles Dudley Warner, is like private chat at a parlor musical, only it is more fatal to the general enjoyment. People whose idea of dinner is private talk between two sets of neighbors should limit the company to two. They have no right to spoil what can be the most agreeable social institution that civilization has involved.

There is a wide difference between the pleasure of eating and the pleasure of the table, which is thus recognized by Brillat Savarin: "The former," says he, "is common to us with the animals, and merely supposes hunger and that which is necessary to satisfy it." (He might have added, to satisfy it agreeably, since there is not an overweening amount of pleasure in the mere satisfying of hunger, if the viands are not delectable.) "The pleasure of the table is peculiar to the human species, and implies care bestowed beforehand in preparing the repast, choosing the place and assembling the guests. The pleasure of eating requires, if not hunger, at least appetite; the pleasure of the table is independent of both."

It will be seen that in the highest sense, certain accessories, such as expensive dainties, costly flowers and delightful music, all of which were employed by the ancients to enhance the pleasure of the table, are unnecessary. Savarin says "the greatest pleasure is realized as often as we combine the four conditions, viz: cheer at least passable, good wine, pleasant companions and plenty of time."

It may not seem modest, but I have such faith in my ability to play the part of an agreeable hostess, that I am not afraid to undertake to give a dinner that shall be pleasurable to the guests, even though I shall omit the second condition of the great gastronomer—wine. In the first place, a hostess must be as unconscious of the way in which her dinner is being served as if she herself were a guest. Her servant or servants must be so trained that her mind need not be on the omelette souffle, which Mary, the cook is preparing in the kitchen,

She must attempt no more than she is sure of being able to carry out successfully. Even the temperature of the dining room, which should be from sixty to sixty-eight degrees, is an important element of success. A room in which one's teeth chatter from cold is as disagreeable as one where you stifle from heat. Bad air will destroy the spirituality of a prayer meeting or the conviviality of a dinner party. The number should not exceed twelve in order that the conversation may be general.

As to the choice of guests, "let their occupations be various and their tastes analogous," says Savarin. "Let the men have wit without pretension, and the women be pleasant without being coquettes."

It is not necessary to spend $125,000 in a single season in entertaining, as Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is said to have done, nor to freeze Roman punch in the heart of crimson and yellow tulips, nor to eat terrapin with gold spoons out of silver gilt canoes, in order to make your guests taste the pleasures of the table. Such entertainments as those of Mrs. Hicks-Lord and Mrs. Bradley Martin, and the yellow and blue lunches and pink, green and red dinners in which $20,000 are laid out for a few hours' doubtful pleasure, seem like a return to the splendid barbarism of Rome. Like the Australian digger who ate banknote sandwiches, the Roman gastronomer delighted to eat and drink money. Clodius peppered his drink with powdered pearls, and had no appetite for the daintiest dish, unless his cook could assure him that a precious stone was one of its ingredients. Such extravagance as that of Mrs. Vanderbilt, while analogous to it, pales before that of Vitellius, who in less than eight months made away with 7,000,000 sterling (English money) in extravagances of the table.

The "reason some men do not marry is," says a writer, "because society sets too fast a pace for them and they cannot keep up with it." Perhaps the best card a mother with marriageable daughters could play would be to give a series of dinner parties to eligible young men, at which the viands should be the product of the helpful and useful hands of her own fair daughters.

Breaking in a Cadet.

Harper's Magazine.

Within a few days the cadets shake easily into their places, and by going over the mast-head every morning, sending up and down the light spars, and being ordered to get a pull here and a pull there and a long pull alltogether everywhere, during the best part of their waking hours, they soon acquire a nautical air and a fairly good grip upon the strange surroundings. Two or three days later the Constellation drops down the Annapolis Roads, stands in Chesapeake Bay, and the long looked for cruise begins. Practical work commences at once, and if the winds be unfavorable, and they are usually, the ship beats down the bay in the daytime and anchors at sunset. Here the new cadet sees the envied senior classmen in charge of the deck, make and take in sale, tack, wear, boxhaul, and chapel ship; sees him occasionally miss stays and box her off, heave to, get casts of the deep sea lead, shift sails and spars, reef and shake out reefs, and bring the ship to an anchor. All this time he is doing yeoman's service himself; his hands get horny and hard, his white working-cloths are tarry, and he is so used to "stamping and going it" that when night comes he is glad to turn in early, and leave the hardships of anchor-watch to those who have enjoyed the triumphs of the quarter-deck. After Hampton Roads are reached, the vessel lies at anchor for a week or more; but this is a busy season, and all day long there are great-gun, company, pistol, or small-arm drills, fire quarters, boats armed and equipped, or that stirring exercise when the crew and cadets are called to "abandon ship." This drill is usually executed without previous warning, exactly as it might be needed in any sudden emergency, as in a collision, or danger of foundering on the high sea; but within a moment after the order rings out, every one is at his station; some lower the boats, others stand sentry over the falls, so no unauthorized or panic-stricken person may enter without orders; the majority pass up provisions and water, cooking utensils, arms, ammunition and nautical instruments; there is heard everywhere the rush of feet, the whimper of boatfalls as the davits creak and complain with the strain and weight of the crews lowering themselves by stopper or halyards; from every gun-port willing hands pass stores into the cutters, and when ready, each reports its name and number. In less than five minutes, if the discipline be good, the crew is embarked in cutters, whale-boats, launches, gig, and dingy, all submerged almost to their gunwales and the ship is abandoned—officially.

WOOL ON THE FREE LIST.

In the House Monday the tariff discussion in committee of the whole was resumed. The wool schedule was taken up. Mr. Taylor (Ohio) argued that should wool be placed on the free list, sugar should be placed there also, for it is equally just to the wool-grower, who is a consumer of sugar, to grant him free sugar as it is sugar monopolists to enjoy free wool. He assured the committee that if this tariff goes into effect the result will be dire disaster to fine wool raising in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. Taylor asserted that the President did not know why he advised wool to be placed on the free list any more than did Dickens's fat boy know why he went to sleep so often.

Mr. Adams then deprecated the placing of wool upon the free list. Mr. Jackson, opposing free wool, said that manufacturers did not wish the placing of wool on the free list in Pennsylvania, Ohio or West Virginia. We can raise fine grades of wool in this country, excelling in this production. It has taken nearly one hundred years to develop this industry from coarse, poor wool, to the present fine grade produced, and why strike this industry down at a single stroke, which it has taken such a long time to cultivate.

Mr. Williams read an extract from the resolutions adopted by the Wool Growers' Association, of Texas, opposing Mill's "free wool" proposition and arraigning him as imperiling the wool industries of the country. Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, favored free wool, and, although in favor of free sugar and rice, he though the bill was very fairly drawn up. Mr. Kelly replied to Scott's remarks delivered on Saturday. His reply was a reiteration of statements hitherto made, and the debate was carried on by other members.

The motion wus made by Wilkins (Ohio), Democrat, to strike out the free wool clause in the tariff bill and was voted down—120 to 102—Wilkins, Sowder and Foran, all Democrats, voting with the Republicans to strike it out.

THE "Q" CONSPIRACY.

Bowles and Gooding, arrested in connection with the alleged dynamite plot to destroy the property of the C. B. & Q. railroad, have made a confession of the whole affair, it is claimed—such as will surely convict Chairman Hoge and others. Hoge is the man the "Q" is really after, not only as a blow to the [illegible] but because the "Q" officials [illegible] personally.

ANCIENT FIREARMS.

The battle-ax pistol had the pistol in the handle, the weapon being fired by reversing the battle-ax. Many of them did not reverse, however, the muzzle of the pistol in those projecting slightly beyond the head of the ax.

The Paris museum has a sword gun, a straight sword of remarkably fine workmanship, having for about a quarter of its distance a pistol-barrel running parallel with it, the lock of the pistol being concealed in the handle of the sword.

A hunting arquebuse belonging to Henry VIII., is still preserved in the tower of London, the system being nearly identical with that of a favorite modern rifle; and not one modern plan of breech-loading is known that was not at one time or another foreshadowed in ancient weapons.

The wheel-lock, which came in the sixteenth century, consisted of a steel wheel with ratchets working against a flint. The wheel, being released by moving a trigger, revolved rapidly and struck sparks of fire from the flint, thus igniting the powder. The wheel-lock was considered a wonderful invention, but no long time elapsed after it became common before it was superseded by the flint-lock.

The whip-pistol, specimens of which are seen in many European museums, much resembles an ordinary horseman's whip, with a short, thick handle and a long, heavy lash, but concealed in the tassels which apparently ornament the stock is the lock, part of which projects slightly beyond the handle of the whip. It was used by Italian robbers, postillions and stage drivers in the south of Europe.

The Berlin museum has two dagger-pistols, one having the barrel on the side of the dagger, the weapon being fired with a wheel-lock; the other showing the barrel in the center of the dagger-blade, a point being fixed at the end of the pistol barrel, which, when the pistol was not in service, answered fo the tip of the blade. Both these were very richly ornamented, being inlaid with gold and silver, and evidently used by persons of rank and wealth.

When hand firearms came into use the only method of firing the gun was by applying a blazing fuse to the priming in the pan. This was slow and uncertain, and the difficulties arising in the use of early firearms was so great that some wonder may be expressed at their being used at all. The gunner was forced to carry coarse powder for his charge, fine powder for priming, a bag of bullets, a rest on which to place his piece when firing, and a burning match. So much baggage rendered his movements and progress exceedingly slow, and every man who carried a gun was, therefore, generally attended by an assistant to keep his fire going.

Perhaps the most antique effort to combine ancient and modern methods is seen in the pistol shield, of which twenty-one specimens are to be found in the tower of Londen. It is an ordinary shield, to all appearance, but instead of a boss in the center an oblong tube projects a short distance in front of the shield. This is the pistol barrel, and behind the shield is the lock for firing. The pistol was a breech-loader and provided with four separate thimbles, each one containing a charge, so that the weapon was practically a repeater. Just above the barrel there was a little hole in the shield through which aim might be taken, but the efficiency of these weapons must have been very small.

It not infrequently happened in ancient times that during a rain two hostile armies were forced to suspend military operations entirely from the fact that they could not keep their powder dry or their matches blazing, and the spectacle of opposite forces in the field waiting for a shower to pass, spreading out their ammunition on cloaks in the sun, then sitting down and waiting for their powder to dry provoked the merriment of even their own day. Besides the process of loading and firing was incredibly slow. At a battle fought in 1636 the best soldiers were able to fire only seven shots in eight hours, while two years later, in the battle of Wittembergen, the quickest arquebusers fired but seven shots each, although the fight lasted from noon until about 8 o'clock in the evening.

WASHINGTON.

During the last fiscal year the Pension Office at Washington issued 113,087 pension certificates.

The President has vetoed two more pension bills because the disabilities were not received in service.

The Senate Tuesday passed the bill to place John C. Fremont on the retired list of the army as Major General.

For several days Hon. Samuel J. Randall has been confined to his bed. Friday he had four hemorrhages and lost sixteen ounces of blood. There are apprehensions that he may not recover.

Senator Platt is authorized by the Senate committee on inter-state commerce to report back (with verbal amendents) the Spooner bill subjecting the telegraph companies to the jurisdiction of the inter-state commerce commission and regulating their operations in much the same way as the inter-state law regulates the affairs of railroads.

She (at a musicale)—Do you care for Meyerbeer, Mr. Wabash? He—Well—er—I generally take Ehret's when I can get it.

POLITICAL NEWS NOTES.

Calvin Brice, of Ohio, President the Lake Erie and Western railway, been elected Chairman of the Natio Democratic Committee.

The Prohibiton State Convention sembled at Hutchinson, Kas., Wedn day afternoon. About two hund delegates were present, thirty-eight whom were ministers. An unusua large number of women were prese Col. D. W. Houston, the tempora chairman, predicted that the Republica party would be a thing of the past b fore another year.

A western paper, under the head "Millions for Reform," has the follow ing startling information relative to th size of the Democratic campaign fun for the coming contest: "If reports ar correct, the National Committee will en ter upon the coming campaign wel heeled financially. Representative Scott, of Pennsylvania, has put his nam down for $1,000,000, to be paid in insta ments of $250,000 as the committee m require. Ohio is down for $1,000,00 Herman Oelriches, of New York, for like sum; Edward Cooper for $100,00 and the rich men of Tammany pled $500,000. The New York County D mocracy, to vie with Tammany, pled as much money as the tion may give, and it is [illegible] million dollars will be sent to India the time the canvass opens there. York Democrats says they can their State without any more money the State Committee can raise."

CZAR AND EMPEROR ME

Thousands of visitors came to Pe Thursday morning to witness the of the two emperors. The czar w tired in the dress of a general while Emperor William wore a R uniform. The czarina was dress white. Emperor William, on ar ascended the quay and, with unc head, kissed the czarina's hand He conversed with her majest some minutes. The emperor res in Russian to all the greetings ex to him. The imperial party was cheered along the route to the All the members of the party a a family dinner at the palace evening. The czar and Emper liam intend to confer upon eac the title of honorary admira meeting between the empero have been extremely cordi

PERSONAL RIGHT

A "Personal Rights League," ed to be National in its scope, wa tered under the State laws at C Wednesday. The incorporators a known German people. It is or to systematically combat proh Its platform says:

The Prohibition party as the su er of intoleration, as the champ legalized guardianship to one po the people over the other portion; systematically destroying the c appreciation of their personal ri seeking to place itself at the hea American Nation. Prohibitioni tions have assumed an attitude s ening that it becomes the dut liberty-loving citizens to oppos harmful to public interest and hensible.

Excessive indulgence in alcohol can only be prevented by rational and liber al laws to be strictly enforced; by stri laws against the misuse of alcohol; b exercise on the part of the authorities strict control over the manufacture an sale of beverages; and by means of institutions capable of improving the socia conditions of the working classes; bu can never be prevented by prohibiti

The by-laws provide for a literary reau to disseminate the league's ples, and combat its opponents t the medium of the press.

BASE BALL.

Standing of the League and Clubs up to and Including J

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago..........
Detroit..........
Boston..........
New York..........
Philadelphia..........
Indianapolis..........
Pittsburg..........
Washington..........

AMERICAN ASSOCIAT

Brooklyn..........
St Louis..........
Athletics..........
Cincinnati..........
Baltimore..........
Louisville..........
Cleveland..........
Kansas City..........
With Chicago, July 23, 24 and 2

THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS, J

GRAIN.

Wheat, No. 2 Med...83 | Corn, No
No
No. 3 Med...81
No. 2 Red...83 | Oats, No
Rye......

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Extra choice shippers...
Good to choice shipper
Extra choice heifers....
Good to choice heifers..
Good to choice cows.....
Hogs—Heavy packing and shippin
Light and mixed packing.
Pigs and heavy roughs......
Sheep—Extra choice........
Good to choice........

EGGS, BUTTER, POULT

Eggs..........14c | Poultry
Butter, creamery...20c
fancy country.....12c
choice country... 9c

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wool—Fine merino, tub washed..
" do unwashed med....
" " very coarse.......
Hay, choice timothy 17 50 | Sugar cu
Bran..........11.00 | Bacon cl
Feathers.
Clover se

Chicago.

Wheat (May)..........80½ | Pork......
Corn " ....49 | Lard......
Oats " ....32 | Ribs......

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Steers 3.35a5.50 | Hogs—M
Cows..........1.75a4.90 | H
Stockers.... 2.25a3.25 | Li
Sheep.......... 3.75a5.10 | Sk

New York—Flour, 3.50a4.50, wh 56, oats, 38, pork, 15.00a1[illegible].25.

Toledo—Wheat, 85; corn, 54; oa seed, 4.00

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HE FREEMAN.

DIANAPOLIS, JULY 21, 1888.

HE SOCIAL MIRROR.

LECTS VERY LITTLE AS TO TIVITY BUT SHOWS UP SOME NOR CHIT-CHAT OF PERSON- INTEREST.

is is the season of the year out of for Indianapolis people. Society pparently at a standstill, and the only ences of activity is found in the ted atmosphere of the political arena. usual favor fetes of this portion of summer season are an absent quan-; the annual private picnic that has n longed for has not come, and the er of social life who has been so ununa e as to remain in the city must tent himself with a tin horn or a or drum, or hug to his bosom the d thought that he may have an opunity to hoard away a sufficient ount of the "ready" to purchase a ter overcoat and carry him through Christmas festivities. Every evil a compensating good, and we have nimously concluded at each recur- ation that life is worth The Natio ths in the year.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Luke Burris, of Sheldon street, is able to be out.

Willis Kersey has been on the st for several days.

H. W. Furniss will resume the of medicine in the fall.

. Eliza Johnson has returned from nsant trip to Xenia, Ohio.

s Ida Webb will leave for St. Paul y, on a visit to relatives.

. Robert Chisholm has been dansly ill, but is reported better.

. J. W. Gazaway, of Allen Temple, nati, is spending the week in the

J. Otto Gibbs, who is estivating anon, spent a day in the city last

. Kelley and family, late of Plainare now located at No. 348 West street.

s Flora Weaver, of Warsaw, will er aunt, Mrs. Passmore, of Agnes shortly.

Allen T. Taylor, who has had conable trouble with a fractured jaw, is ly improving.

isses Kitty Mann and Cora Christy, of our most prominent society s, are carrying the Chicagoans by .

William Chavis is building up a antial practice. He is a deserving g man, and we are pleased to note uccess.

. George Brannard, of Lebanon, is now almost an Indianapolitan, down with the Boone county crowd Thursday.

-Senator Bruce, who has been mak- Indianapolis his headquarters for ral months, has joined his family in shington.

r. John W. Riggs has been tendered headwaitership of Taggart's new Uni n Station Dining Hall, and is justly prou of the distinction.

P f. Peter H. Clark and his son, Herbert A., of the Internal Revenue Depart ent, will be among the many confere ce visitors next week.

M ss Cornelia Harrison, a young lady of u usual brilliance and business tact, is clerking in Jerusalem's notion store on Massachusetts avenue. Miss Harrison is giving perfectly satisfactory service.

A "FRANKIE CLEVELAND CLUB."

A number of ladies, with the pluck d energy characteristic of the fair sex the Hoosier capital, are arranging for formation of a society club to be own as the "Frankie Cleveland Club," called in honor of America's unwned queen, the first lady of our land the model of free and independent manhood. The club is a welcome ination and is already attracting much orable comment. The prime movers the organization are Mrs. Sarah E. , Mrs. Ella B. Thompson, Mrs. A. Manning and others, all ladies of extional popularity in social circles.

PERSONAL MENTION.

ev. J. M. Morton has moved his ily to this city.

iss Graham, of Greencastle, is visit- relatives in the city.

ring your news to The Freeman ee at 18½ N. Penn. St.

. Shephard has just purchased a uable home on Yandes street.

ennett Stewart, of Brazil, Ind., was he city a few days this week.

r. Caroliue Brown, of Shelbyville, ., is visiting her son, W. H. Brown, popular liveryman.

iss Estella Hart, who has been sorning in Richmond for the past two eks has returned home.

Chas. L. Sheldon, of Evansville, and a ominent Democrat was in the city this ek, the guest of A. E. Manning.

A. L. Dudley, of The Argus, attended e Baptist S. S. Convention at Franklin is week where he will deliver the ening address.

Prof. W. O. Vance and W. E. Brown, New Albany, and Madison, respectely, were in the city this week with e famous panorama, "John Brown at arper's Ferry.

J. H. Thomas, former principal of school . 18, of this city has been appointed ncipal of the Independent school ilding at Evansville, Ind. He will ve to that city some time in August.

POLITICAL PICKUPS.

How do you like The Freeman?

The "fossils" are coming to the surface once more.

The "local affair" by the Democracy last Saturday night was a daisy.

A. E. Manning of the county clerks office is taking his vacation this month.

The colored independents are making preparation to receive the delegates who will attend the convention on the 25th of this month.

Messrs. C. H. Baughman, W. W. Walden, R. W. Thompson and T. D. Welch, our representatives at the court house, all speak highly of The Freeman.

Among the various delegations which come into the city to ratify Harrison, may be seen a sprinkling of the contingent voter. He is generally in the rear and by himself.

The local Republicans propose to run the present campaign on principles, and are "taking no stock" in the two "Republican sheets" now on the market. Good. (For the Republicans not the papers.)

A young Republican club composed of colored youths who will cast their first vote, was organized at 171 Indiana Ave., last Tuesday evening. It boasts of two mugwumps, one Democrat and one member who voted for Grant.

Col. A. A. Jones who has just returned from the southern part of the State left this week for South Bend and other northern point in the interest of the Lincoln League. However much we may differ with the Col. candor compells us to give him credit for being a "hustler" with all that the term implies.

A John Brown Republican club was organized at Lovely Lane church last Tuesday evening with W. H. Furniss, President, and Preston Richie, Vice-President. Among other things done was a resolution denouncing the independent convention to be held in this city. The club is bound to "get there."

CONCERNING THE CHURCHES.

Rev. J. W. Carr went to Evansville, Ind., this week.

Our churches do not give sufficient attention to ventilation.

Miss Ella Washington is now officiating as organist for the choir of Jones' Tabernacle.

Rev. W. H. Anderson passed through the city this week en route to the Baptist Sunday school convention at Franklin.

The camp meeting under the auspices of Allen Chapel and Bethel church, will continue one week longer at Bruces grove.

Revs. J. M. Townsend, of Richmond, J. W. Gazaway, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Julia Foote are assisting the local ministers in the Bruce Park camp meeting.

Jones' Tabernacle has been newly papered and painted and its bright and handsome interior is a thing of beauty and will be a joy for some time to come. The church is doing nicely under the guidance of Rev. W. A. Forman.

Rev. G. B. Walker of Loaely Lane church will probably be sent to some other charge at the expiration of his time here which will be in August next. Rev. Walker has fought a good fight for his church and rightly his membership are reluctant to give him up.

YOUNG MEN'S HARRISON CLUB

A number of young men who will presumably cast their first presidential vote this year, and others who will not cast theirs until "next time," met at 163 Indiana avenue Tuesday evening for organization. The slate had been prepared, the favorites selected in advance, and all that was necessarry to be done was to spring them on the meeting in a quasi "spontaneous" manner. Several who were expected to be invited to a seat near up to the throne were left out in the cold, and if talk means anything another "Young Men's" club is a probability.

William M. Lewis was chosen president, and the selection was the wisest made. J. H. Boyles, until recently of Democratic affiliation and Jno B. Owens, were elected vice-presidents. John Carter and Tim Tyler are secretaries, and Walker Brown, treasurer. Harry Furnis, who will vote "next time," was appointed chairman of an executive committee to report on permanent organization. After a wrangle over whether the name should be Harrison, Douglass, Bruce or Elliott, the choice resulted as usual, in the black leaders' defeat, and the title, "Harrison goes in the constitution."

THE CONFERENCE WILL BE A SUCCESS.

"You may safely write itdown" said R. W. Thompson the affable secretary of the local Democratic club, "that the coming conference of Negro independents will be a grand success. I am getting words of encouragement daily, and delegates from all parts of the country are arranging to come. Some of the brainest colored men of the country are now enrolled under the banner of the Democracy, and will be in attendance. It is time the Republicans ceased claiming all the intelligence and respectability of which the race boasts. "This is to be a campaign of surprises, and it would be well for the student of political history to watch the points closely. One thing can be counted upon with a very reasonable degree of certainty; Marion county will give Cleveland five hundred Negro votes. If not I am much deceived in the ability of our people to understand the issue presented.

Eastern Man (who has married a Western girl and taken up a "claim)—Heaven preserve us! The Indians! The Indians! Wh-where's m-my g-g-gun? Western bride—The lazy, red-skinned vagabonds. Hand me the broomstick.—Omaha World.

A powder factory nearly erected at Tien-Tsin, China, is one of the largest in the world.

IN GOD'S FIRST TEMPLES.

The Union Camp-Meeting a Decided Success—Distinguished Ministers Present.

The Union Camp-Meeting, under the auspices of Bethel A. M. E. Church and Allen Chapel, is progressing with much interest manifested by the members of two congregations.

The grounds at Bruce Park are too familiar to our readers to require detailed description, but all will subscribe to the wisdom of the managers in selecting such a convenient and picturesque spot. The grove presents a handsome appearance on bright days, with its luxurient green folliage and grassy plats, dotted at frequent intervals by the white tents of the campers. The main pavillion is commodious and well arranged, and upon the rostrum is an organ and the essentials for song services.

It has been the custom of many to regard meetings of this character as an annual frolic or Sunday picnic, and to disregard the religious rights and devotional features, but we are pleased to add for these two Churches, that in the past two years they have almost revolutionized public sentiment in this respect, and by a rigid exclusion of all demoralizing influences, have restored to the rightful sphere the sacred observance in "God's first temples."

Last Sunday's services were largely attended. Rev. J. M. Townsend, of Richmond, filled the pulpit in his usual able manner, morning and afternoon, and at night Mrs. Julia Foote, the eloquent female revivalist, delivered an impassioned sermon.

Rev's. J. H. Clay and Morris Lewis are sparing no pains to make the meetings a success, both spiritually and otherwise, and should command the earnest support of all Christian workers.

For to-morrow a splendid order of exercises has been arranged. Rev. J. W. Gazaway, now of Cincinnati, will preach, and his old friends should turn out en masse. At 2:30 the Sabbath School will hold its session, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Harrison. Elders Day and Lewis will be on hand and contribute their share to the demands of the hour. The meetings will continue for several days yet.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

No house can have too many tables; the corners need them, along with the cozy chairs.

To prevent clothes from taking fire, in the last rinse water add two ounces of pulverized alum. All children's dresses should be thus treated.

A smeared goblet, a soiled napkin, a sticky plate will spoil the most luxurious feast. A table well set is half spread.—[Common Sense in the Household.

Make the halls inviting to the comers in, and remember that pictures placed there are not wasted, as the first impression one receives upon entering a house is a lasting one.

Packing boxes may be placed one above another and shelved and curtained, or small ones may be padded like ottomans and used for seats and cases to hold bed linen or underclothing.

An interior should grow by degrees, like the layers of a pearl, though not quite so slowly, instead of attaining its maturity, like the bean stalk in the fairy tale, in the course of a few hours.

To make a screen for the end of the piazza, measure the length from the joist under the roof to the top rail, and then get a piece of matting as long, but as wide as liked and of whatever color you prefer, although white is best on account of not fading. Paint a bold design in oils on the side that is to show on the inside. Sew small rings on the upper end, and run a rod through them, and screw two sockets on the joist for the rod to rest in. Have a cord at each lower corner, and one in the center, with which to make it fast to the veranda rail, and by this simple contrivance you can secure a shady spot on the warmest day, and it wouldn't take more than two minutes to lift it down and roll it up when a shower threatened.

Popular Science.

Dr. W. A. McCorn, of the New York City Asylum for the Insane, has found hyoscymine, sub-cutaneously administered, a very useful remedy in quieting mania, and attended with less unpleas ant symptoms than are chloral or the bromides.

A workman in the Carson Mint ha discovered that drill points, heated to a cherry red and tempered by being driven into a bar of lead, will bore through the hardest steel or plate glass without perceptibly blunting.

Sulfonal is the name of a new hypnotic used to produce sleep. The average dose in the beginning is fifteen grains, which may be gradually increased to sixty grains. It promises to be especially useful in the treatment of mental disorders.

It is found practicable at last to make the waste of pine saw mills available for paper pulp. In reducing the wood to pulp bisulphate of lime has been used, this powerful chemical acting on the fiber only when heated. Heretofore only lead-lined boilers would resist its action, these, however, being costly and hard to keep in repair. More recently there has been discovered in Germany a kind of brick lining for boilers, which serves the purpose in question. The wood, sawed in small pieces, is digested with bisulphate in large boilers lined with this brick, heat being supplied through lead steam pipes, nothing further being necessary except washing of the fiber. The bisulphate is made on the spot by passing sulphurous vapor through porous limestone kept thoroughly wet.

It is the tanner who really embarks in business.

CONTENTMENT.

THE GREAT LUXURY TO MANKIND IS HEALTH.

Better That Than Wealth With Indigestion and Crabbedness—A Heart Right to God and Man Is Always Happy—Wealth Is Not Always Satisfying, Nor Is Poverty Always Regretful.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage took for his subject Sunday, "In Good Humor With Our Circumstances." Hebrews xiii., 5: "Be content with such things as ye have." He said:

If I should ask some one, "Where is Brooklyn to-day?,' he would say, "At Brighton Beach, or East Hampton, or Shelter Island." "Where is New York to-day?" "At Long Branch," Where is Philadelphia?" "Cape May." "Where is Boston?" "At Martha's Vineyard." "Where is Virginia?" "At the Sulphur Springs." "Where the great multitude from all parts of the land?" At Saratoga," the modern Bethesda, where the angel of health is ever stirring the waters. But, my friends, the largest multitude are at home, detained by business or circumstances. Among them the newspaper men, the hardest-worked and the least-compensated; city railroad employes, and ferry masters, and the police, and the tens of thousands of clerks and merchants waiting for their turn of absence, and households with an invalid who cannot be moved, and others hindered by stringent circumstances, and the great multitude of well-to-do people who stay at home because they like home better than any other place, refusing to go away simply because it is the fashion to go. When the express wagon, with its mountain of trunks directed to the Catskills or Niagara, goes through the street we stand at our window envious and impatient, and wonder why we cannot go as well as others. Fools that we are, as though one could not be as happy at home as anywhere else! Our grandfathers and grandmothers had as good a time as we have long before the first spring was bored at Saratoga or the first deer shot in the Adirondacks. They made their wedding tour to the next farm-house, or, living in New York, they celebrated the event by an extra walk on the "Battery."

Now, the genuine American is not happy until he is going somewhere, and the passion is so great that there are Christian people with their families detained in the city, who do not come to the house of God, trying to give people the idea that they are out of town, leaving the door-plate unscoured for the same reason, and for two months keeping the front shutters closed while they sit in the back part of the house, the thormometer at ninety! My friends, if it is best for us to stay at home, let us stay at home and be happy. There is a great deal of good common sense in Paul's advice to the Hebrews: "Be content with such things as ye have." To be content is to be in good humor with our circumstances, not picking a quarrel with our obscurity, or with our poverty, or our social position. There are four or five grand reasons why we should be content with such things as we have.

The first reason that I mention as leading to this spirit advised in the text, is the consideration that the poorest of us have all that is indispensable in life. We make a great ado about our hardships, but how little we talk of our blessings. Health of body, which is given in largest quantity to those who have never been petted, and fondled, and spoiled by fortune, we take as a matter of course. Rather have this luxury, and have it alone, than, without it, look out of a palace window upon parks of deer stalking between fountains and statuary.

The dinner of herbs tastes better to the appetite sharpened on a woodman's ax or reaper's scythe than wealthy indigestion experiences seated at a table covered with partridge and venison and pineapple. The grandest luxury God ever gave a man is health. He who trades that off for all the palaces of the earth is infinitely cheated. We look back at the glory of the last Napoleon, but who would have taken his Versailles and his Tuilleries if with them we had been obliged to take his gout!

What is a sunset on a wall compared with a sunset hung in loops of fire on the heavens? What is a cascade silent on canvas compared with a cascade that makes the mountain tremble, its spray ascending like the departed spirit of the water slain on the rocks? Oh! there is a great deal of hollow affectation about the fondness for pictures on the part of those who never appreciate the original from which the pictures are taken. As though a parent should have no regard for his child, but go into ecstasies over its photograph. Bless the Lord to-day, O, man! O, woman!, that though you may be shut out from the works of a Church, a Bierstadt, a Ruebens, and a Raphel, you will have free access to a gallery grander than the Louvre, or the Luxemburg, or the Vatican—the Royal gallery of the noonday heavens, the King's gallery of the midnight sky.

Another consideration leading us to a spirit of contentment is the fact that our happiness is not dependent upon outward circumstances. You see people happy and miserable amid all circumstances. In a family where the last loaf is on the table, and the last stick of wood on the fire, you sometimes find a cheerful confidence in God, while in a very fine place you will see and hear discord sounding her war-whoop, and hospitality freezing to death in a cheerless parlor. I stopped one day on Broadway at the head of Wall street, at the foot of Trinity Church, to see who seemed the happiest people passing. I judged from their looks the happiest people were not those who went down into Wall street, for they had on their brow the anxiety of the dollar they expected to make; nor the people who came out of Wall street, for they had on their brow the anxiety of the dollar they had lost, nor the people who swept by in splendid equipage, for they met a carriage that was finer than theirs. The happiest person in all that crowd, judging from the countenance, was the woman who sat at the apple-stand knitting. I believe real happiness oftener looks out of the window of an humble home, than through the opera-glass of the gilded box of a theater. I find Nero growling on a throne. I find Paul singing in a dungeon. I find King Ahab going to bed at noon through melancholy, while near by is Nabath contented in the possession of a vineyard. Haman, Prime Minister of Persia, frets himself almost to death because a poor Jew will not tip his hat; and Ahithophel, one of the greatest lawyers of Bible times, through fear of dying, hangs himself. The wealthiest man, forty years ago, in New York, when congratulated over his large estate, replied: "Ah! you don't know how much trouble I have in taking care of it." Byron declared in his last hours that he had never seen more than twelve happy days in his life. I do not believe he had seen twelve minutes of thorough satisfaction. Napoleon I. said: "I turn with disgust from the cowardice and selfishness of man. I hold life a horror; death a repose. What I have suffered the last twenty-four days is beyond human comprehension."

The heart right toward God and man, we are are happy; the heart wrong toward God and man, we are unhappy.

Another reason why we should come to this spirit inculcated in the text is the fact that all the differences of earthly condition are transitory. The houses you build, the land you culture, the places in which you barter, are soon to go into other hands. However hard you may have it now, if you are a Christian the scene will soon end. Pain, trial, persecution never knock at the door of the grave. A coffin made out of pine boards is just as good a resting-place as one made out of silver-mounted mahogany or rosewood. Go down among the resting-places of the dead and you find that though people there had a great difference of worldly circumstances, now they are all alike unconscious.

The hand that greeted the Senator and the President and the King is still as the hand that hardened on the mechanic's hammer or the manufacturer's wheel. It does not make any difference now whether there is a plain stone above them, from which the traveler pulls aside the weeds to read the name, or a tall shaft springing into the heavens as though to tell their virtues to the skies.

In that silent land there are no titles for great men, and there are no rumblings of chariot wheels, and there is never heard the foot of the dance. The Egyptian guano which is thrown on the fields in the East for the enrichment of the soil is the dust raked out from the sepulchers of Kings and Lords and mighty men. O! the chagrin of those men if they had ever known that in the after ages of the world they would have been called Egyptian guano.

Of how much worth now is the crown of Cæsar? Who bids for it? Who cares now any thing about the Amphictyonic Council or the laws of Lycurgus? Who trembles now because Xerxes crossed the Hellespont on a bridge of boats? Who fears because Nebuchadnezzar thunders at the gates of Jerusalem? Who cares now whether or not Cleopatra marries Antony? Who crouches before Ferdinand, or Boniface, or Aleric? Can Cromwell dissolve the English Parliament now? Is William, Prince of Orange, King of the Netherlands? No; no! However much Elizabeth may love the Russian crown she must pass it to Peter, and Peter to Catherine, and Catherine to Paul, and Paul to Alexander, and Alexander to Nicholas. Leopold puts the German scepter into the hand of Joseph, and Philip comes down off the Spanish throne to let Ferdinand go on. House of Aragon, house of Hapsburg, house of Stuart, house of Bourbon, quarreling about everything else, but agreeing in this: "The fashion of the world passeth away." But have all the dignitaries gone? Can they not be called back? I have been in assemblages where I have heard the roll called and many distinguished men have answered. If I should call the roll to-day of some of those mighty ones who have gone, I wonder if they would not answer. I will call the roll of the Kings first: Alfred the Great! William the Conqueror! Frederick II.! Louis XVI.! No answer. I will call the roll of the poets: Robert Southey! Thomas Campbell! John Keats! George Crabbe! Robert Burns! No answer. I call the roll of artists: Michael Angelo! Paul Veronese! William Turner! Christopher Wren! No answer. Eyes closed. Ears deaf. Lips silent. Hands palsied. Scepter, pencil, pen, sword, put down forever. Why should we struggle for such baubles?

Another reason why we should culture this spirit of cheerfulness is the fact that God knows what is best for His creatures. You know what is best for your child. He thinks you are not as liberal with him as you ought to be. He criticises your discipline, but you look over the whole field, and you, loving that child, do what, in your deliberate judgment, is best for him. Now, God is the best of fathers. Sometimes His children think that He is hard on them, and that He is not as liberal with them as He might be. But children do not know as much as a father. I can tell you why you are not largely affluent, and why you have not been grandly successful. It is because you can not stand the temptation. If your path had been smooth you would have depended upon your own surefootedness; but God roughened that path, so you have to take hold of His hand. If the weather had been mild you would have lingered along the water-courses; but at the first howl of the storm you quickened your pace heavenward, and wrapped around you the warm robe of a Savior's righteousness.

Another consideration leading us to the spirit of the text is the assurance that the Lord will provide somehow. Will He who holds the water in the hollow of His hand allow His children to die of thirst? Will He who owns the cattle on a thousand hills, and all the earth's luxuriance of grain and fruit, allow His children to starve? Go out to-morrow morning at five o'clock into the woods and hear the birds chant. They have had no breakfast; they know not where they will dine; they have no idea where they will sup; but hear the birds chant at five o'clock in the morning. "Behold the fowls of the air, for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them. Are you not much better than they?" Seven thousand people, in Christ's time, went into the desert. They were the most improvident people I ever heard of. They deserved to starve. They might have taken food enough to last them until they got back. Nothing did they take. A lad, who had more wit than all of them put together, asked his mother that morning for some loaves of bread and some fishes. They were put into his sachel. He went out into the desert. From this provision the seven thousand were fed, and the more they ate the larger the loaves grew, until the provision that the boy brought in one satchel was multiplied so that he could not have carried the fragments home in six satchels. "Oh!" you say, "times have changed, and the day of miracles has gone." I reply that, what God did then by miracle He does now by some other way, and by natural laws.

Yet, my friends, notwithstanding all these inducements to a spirit of contentment, I have to tell you this morning the human race is divided into two classes, those who scold and those who get scolded. The carpenter wants to be any thing but a carpenter, and the mason any thing but a mason, and the banker any thing but a banker, and the lawyer any thing but a lawyer, and the minister any thing but a minister, and every body would be happy if he were only somebody else. The anemone wants to be a sunflower, and the apple orchards throw down their blossoms because they are not tall cedars, and the scow wants to be a seventy-four pounder, and parents have the worst children that ever were, and every body has the greatest misfortune, and every thing is upside down, or going to be. Ah! my friends, you never make any advance through such a spirit as that. You can not fret yourself up; you may fret yourself down. Amid all this grating of tone I strike this string of the gospel harp: "Godliness with contentment is great gain. We brought nothing into the world, and, it is very certain that we can carry nothing out; having food and raiment, let us therewith be content."

TRADE AND LABOR.

Philadelphia Record.

A gold mine near Sitka, Alaska, is said to be the greatest producer in the world. The monthly output is worth $75,000, and the beds look as if they will be good for 400 years.

An ocean cable to be the longest in the world is to be laid from Canada to Australia, 7,500 miles.

In Holland women do the flagging for the railroads. They also do many kind of the most laborious work.

The Clark Thread Company, of Newark, N. J., will give its 5,000 employes a free excursion to Asbury Park an Aug. 11.

At London a machine which takes the place of the glassblower has been patented. It does twice as much work as the man.

We consume 62,000,000 barrels of our annual 75,000,000 barrel production of flour. At Minneapolis 30,000 barrels are made per day.

The biggest tree in Ohio has been cut down. It was near Taylorsville. Its trunk's diameter was 11 feet 8 inches, and its height was 240 feet.

On the California railroads they are using steel rails from England. It is cheaper to pay the duty than to pay the freight from the East.

In Lancaster, Pa., there are three cork factories. The annual production is 150,000,000 corks, or one-half of this country's manufacture.

The deepest artesian well in the world is said to be in Barceldine, Queensland. Its depth is 691 feet 9 inches, and it spurts about 567,000 gallons a day.

The colony of confederates who went to Mexico got along pretty well at first on raising cotton, but lately things have been poor, and they will come home when they raise the money.

Mrs. Sarah Norcross, of Lowell, Mass., aged seventy-five years, some days ago was presented with a gold watch and $100 by her emyloyers, the Boott cotton-mill, on the fiftieth anniversary of her employment by the firm.

In 1888 there were 800 steamboats, 350 locomotives and 1,860 stationary engines in the United States. Pennsylvania had 883 stationary engines, more than any other State. Louisiana was next with 274, and was followed by Massachusetts New York and Ohio respectively.

They have natural gas and petroleum in Japan, but not our methods for getting the fluids. There men dig the hole and buckets carry the product. The daily production of the 874 wells in 1879 was nearly 2,500 gallons, and the deyth of the wells averaged 177 feet. The deepest was 780 feet.

The discovery of electric welding has suggested the welding together of ends of rails so as to make continuous rails of 1,000 to 1,500 feet in length. The device would save in wear and tear, but would necessitate a special joint to provide for the gap of six or seven inches which would occur between rails of this length under the ranges of North American temperature.

An exhibition of the work of the pupils of the manual training schools of Germany, which are free and under the supervision of the Government, is now open at Berlin and every trade is represented. The schools are open every evening and Sunday morning. In Germany the law compels the attendance of children at school from the sixth year to their fourteenth.

Sample Sardine-Box Tenements.

New York Sun.

The Sanitary Policemen who made a patrol on Sunday of the populous Italian tenements in the Bend of Mulberry street and in Little Italy in Harlem made a report of their investigations yesterday to the Board of Health. Here are some specimens of their discoveries:

At 426 One Hundred and Twelfth street, a four-story tenement containing twenty rooms, 7 by 15.8, forty-one tenants, twenty lodgers and nineteen children.

At 427 East O Hundred and Twelfth street, a four- ry brick containing twenty-two ro thirty-one tenants, twenty-six lodg nd sixteen children. Many of the s were unoccupied.

At 226 East e Hundred and Eighth street, a four-story double tenement with twenty-nine rooms occupied, twenty-eight adults, twenty-one lodgers and thirty children in the house.

Monroe county, Ill., has more saloon keepers than Sunday-school teachers.

Purity and Strength

The former in the blood and the latter throughout the system, are necessary to the enjoyment of perfect health. The best way to secure both is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels all impurities from the blood, rouses the kidneys and liver, overcomes that tired feeling, and imparts that freshness to the whole body, which makes one feel perfectly well.

"I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite, purifying the blood, and regulating the digestive organs, that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good." MRS N. A. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

A True Blessing

To suffering humanity would follow a discontinuance of the habit of using cathartic pills and compounds and severe diuretics. They tear down, wear out and destroy. By arousing the kidneys and liver to unnatural activity, they seem to relieve distress, but the relief is only temporary, as the causes of physical disorder are not removed any more so than a weary horse can be refreshed by a severe whipping; he may go a little farther, but will eventually drop dead in his tracks. A remedy that will strengthen the weak portions, remove impurities of the blood and general system, and gently stimulate the appetite, is what is needed by the majority of dyspeptics and sufferers from sore and clogging kidneys. Such a remedy is **Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla**, an alterative of splendid virtue and unmistakable effect. Thousands there are who would now be in their graves, had they not resorted to a timely use of this common sense curative.

THE GRATEFUL RELIEF given to soreness of the throat and lungs by a few doses of **Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry** is most pleasing to the afflicted. This remedy is the *very best* that any physician can prescribe as a cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial and pulmonary irritation. It has cured many cases of consumption after other remedies had failed and recovery announced hopeless. If you suffer from a cough or any lung trouble, you do yourself great injustice if you fail to try this excellent remedy. It is very pleasant to take, and a single teaspoonful will frequently cure an ordinary cough.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

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HOW CONGRESSMEN LIVE.

Ex-Governor Long Gives Some Interesting Facts About Their Home Surroundings.

When John D. Long, of Massachusetts, leaves the House of Representatives, as he proposes to do at the end of his present term, his State and the country gengenerally will lose the services of a bright statesman. Some time ago he advised his friends that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and it has generally been understood that Mr. Long, not being rich, was desirous to return to the practice of his profession as a lawyer, so as to provide more adequately for himself and family. Writing to a newspaper friend who had commented on his retirement, he gives some interesting statements as to the life and expenses of many of his colleagues in Washington. He says:

In reference to my withdrawal from the House of Representatives, I beg you not to think it is a matter merely of a few dollars more or less of salary. My habits are simple, and salary is not a controlling consideration with me, as it ought not to be to any public official. His public duty turns on far higher considerations. And what you say of his obligation to them, and of the grave public responsibilities that rest on him, is true and you can not say it too often or too forcibly.

I do not write, however, with reference to my retirement, reserving what I have to say about that until I write a general letter to the district a little later. I write to correct what I infer from your editorials to be a mistaken notion with regard to the manner in which Congressmen generally live in Washington. So far from being to them a "Babylon" full of "wasteful wantons" and "lavish luxuries," it is very much what Abingdon or Hingham is to your neighbors or mine. There are a few persons of great riches who now and then give entertainments and live in an extravagant and profuse way, as some rich people do in every other community. But the great bulk of representatives, including noticeably nearly all the men of controlling influence, are men of limited means, who live in a modest and simple manner.

On the whole, I should say that the instance of Henry Wilson, which you cite, is a type of the present majority of members. Our Massachusetts Senators, Dawes and Hoar, live quite as simply, one in a little tenement no better than our ordinary New England parsonage, and the other in a boarding-house, which you will not think extravagant when I tell you that, with the exception of myself, the rest of the boarders are Government employes, whose average salaries range from perhaps $2,000 rapidly downward. Walking out with Mrs. Long at sundown last evening we passed a modest doorstep on which, with his young children playing about him, sat a member, who pointed to a plain suite of rooms as his lodging; whose dress and manner of living are as simple and unostentatious as those of a Plymouth county farmer, and yet he is a millionaire, the richest man, I think, in the House, a Western lumberman, wise and hard-handed, and not ashamed, but proud of the goad stick which he wielded in his youth, and with which he pricked his way to fortune.

Among the leaders, Reed lives in the fifth story of a small hotel, Randall in a house that would perhaps yield a rent of $300 or $400, McKinley in two or three chambers, Mills in a quiet boarding house, and so on through the list. The House is full of poor men who make no show, who are just such plain, well behaved, temperate, churchgoing people as you and I meet at home, who go afoot and drive no fine teams, who ape no fashions, some of whom go to the few public receptions that occur in the winter, but few of whom are able or care to hold receptions or give entertainments themselves.

Fine raiment is so rare among them that an old suit which I am now wearing for the third summer has actually been exploited by the newspaper reporters, in the absence of any other sensation, as subjecting me to the charge of being "well dressed;" and if Tom Reed should cover his shining head with a silk hat he would lose the Republican leadership. The member who lives luxuriously is the exception. What is undoubtedly true of a few officials, especially so of some outside persons of great wealth who reside and entertain in Washington in the winter and are advertised in the society columns of the press, is not at all true of the great majority of the people's servants.

Curious Lamps of Long Ago.

Chicago News.

The first lamps were probably the skulls of animals, in which fat of some kind was burned.

Among the many beautiful works of art excavated at Herculaneum and Pompeii none are more exquisite than the candelabra.

Egyptian records say that the new lamp was invented in Egypt, but it is more than probable that lamps originally came from India or China.

Lanterns were also known to the ancients. They were of a cylindrical form and built up of iron bars, the intervals between being made of translucent horn.

When lamps began to be made out of earth or metal they were in the form of a shell, and in the earliest lamps we find the shell reproduced in earthenware, stone, or metal.

In Zetland at the present time travelers may see the shell of the "roarin' buckle," the fusus antiqus, hung up for lamps, to which, indeed, their shape very well adapts them.

Lamps have been found of marble, granite, bronze, gold, silver, ivory, onyx and other valuable materials, and the labor expended on some portions of their construction seems almost incredible.

Many of the "statue lamp stands" have been found in Pompeii and among them one is preserved in the Neapolitan museum which represents an image which is doubtless meant for Silenus.

The most common form of the lamp in Great Britain during the early middle ages was that of the ordinary stone pot, either round or square, from the side of which hung a wick of twisted cord or a piece of rope.

Another very beautiful lamp stand was found at Herculaneum. It represents the figure of a boy standing by a column a little higher than his head. One arm is extended, the fingers holding the chain from which the lamp is suspended, the other holding the trimmer. The statue is about two feet high.

The ancient wicks consisted of a few threads, which were inadequate to soak up the oil, and constant trimming and adjusting were necessary to preserve the light at all while the smoke and smell inseparable from this kind of light are insufficiently attested by frequent allusions in the writings of the ancient poets.

The Human Heart.

The Medical World.

In the human subject the average rapidity of the cardiac pulsation of an adult male is about 70 beats per minute. These beats are more frequent, as a rule, in young children and women, and there are variations in certain limits in particular persons owing to peculiarities of organization. It would not necessarily be an abnormal sign to find in some particular individuals the habitual frequency of the heart's action from 60 to 65 or 75 to 80 per minute. As a rule, the heart's action is slower and more powerful in fully developed and muscular organizations and more rapid and feebler in those of slighter form. In animals the range is from 25 to 45 in the cold-blooded and 50 upward in the warm-blooded animals, except in the case of a horse, which has a very slow heartbeat—only forty strokes a minute. The pulsations of men and all animals differ with the sea level also. The work of a healthy human heart has been shown to equal the feat of raising 5 tons 4 hundredweight 1 foot per hour, or 125 tons in four hours. The excess of this work under alcohol in varying quantities is often very great. A curious calculation has been made by Dr. Richardson, giving the work of the heart in mileage. Presuming that the blood was thrown out of the heart at each pulsation in the proportion of 69 strokes per minute, and at the assumed force of 9 feet, the mileage of the blood through the body might be taken at 257 yards per minute, 7 miles per hour, 168 miles per day, 61,320 miles per year, or 5,150,880 miles in a lifetime of 84 years. The number of beats of the heart in the same long life would reach the grand total of 2,869,776,000.

A Common Sense Remedy.

In the matter of curatives what you want is something that will do its work while you continue to do yours—a remedy that will give you no inconvenience nor interfere with your business. Such a remedy is Allcock's Porous Plasters. These plasters are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They require no change of diet, and are not affected by wet or cold. Their action does not interfere with labor or business; you can toil and yet be cured while hard at work. They are so pure that the youngest, the oldest, the most delicate person of either sex can use them with great benefit.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation.

Ask for Allcock's, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

A Splendid Subject.

Omaha World.

Metropolitan Editor—Write an able article, carefully reviewing the topography and population of Central Africa, the dangers incident to travel from men and beasts, giving the line of Stanley's probable march, and your conclusions regarding Stanley's probable fate.

Assistant—I don't know anything about it.

"Neither does any one else. It's a splendid subject for fine writing."

He Wanted Peace.

Nebraska Journal.

Wife—Where have you been, George?

Husband—I was over to Quinby's awhile. I tell you I never saw such a household. They quarrel like cats and dogs. I am too fond of peace to lead such a life. Is supper ready?

"Not quite."

"Then why in thunder isn't it? How long does it take you too stew up a little hash, anyhow? You're slower than a clock that won't run."

On large dairy farms, where drinking water is not easily accessible to stock, it will prove a profitable investment to erect windmills at different points for supplying the water. Such water will be better than that from pools, and the stock will keep in a healthy condition.

QUEER VERDICTS.

The duties of those who serve on coroners' juries do not ordinarily suggest anything very funny, and yet some laughable results come from their work, particularly if they do not exactly understand what is expected of them.

An amusing story is told of a verdict brought in by a Western jury impaneled to inquire into the cause of the death of a man supposed to have committed suicide. The verdict was brief and to the point, the foreman saying simply:

"We, the jury, find the deceased guilty as charged."

Another jury examined a great many witnesses in the case of a man run over by a railroad engine. The verdict was:

"We find him to have come to his death by being cut in two by a railraod engine, whereby he could not breathe, hence he choked to death."

A coroner's jury in the backwoods of Missouri heard all the evidence in the case of a man killed by a runaway team, and brought in the following verdict:

"The jury finds the dead deceased to have come to his death at the hands of a runaway team, the horses thereof being blameless, they being frightened by a dog."

It is told of an old German that he sat stolidly and stupidly on a coroner's jury and listened to all the evidence, after which he walked over toward the corpe with some degree of curiosity. Lifting the cloth he started back, turned to the other jurymen in amazement and affright, and cried out:

"Mine Gott, shentlemen, dot man ish dead."

A man, supposed to be a tramp, was found dead in the woods, out West. A jury inquired into the cause of his death, and reported as follows:

"The jury does not find that the dead man has been foully dealt with, and is of the opinion that he died simply because his time had come and there was no getting out of it."

Of All Things in the World

A tonic is what nervous people require. To impart strength into the nervous organism is to insure its tranquility, provided causes of unhealthful excitement are avoided. A medicinal tonic that—like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—commands the unqualified sanction of the healing profession, and which institutes a general reform in a bilious, dyspeptic and debilitated condition of the system, is surely entitled to a careful trial by intelligent people, capable of forming a due estimate of a medicine from emphatic and often recorded professional evidence in its behalf. Not only are the nerves and stomach invigorated by the Bitters, but the system is also endowed with unwonted power of resistance to influences in air, water or daily avocations subversive of health. Prominently dangerous among the first named of these is malaria, against which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords a competent safeguard. Rheumatism and kidney troubles are also prevented and overcome by it.

Some one has asked: "where do flies go in winter?" We don't know, but we wish they would go there in summer.

When a person is in good health, items concerning the merit of a remedy are of little interest. However, it is wise to be prepared, and our readers should not forget that the most reliable tonic and blood purifier is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. This remedy is a simple vegetable compound, and is harmless to the most delicate individual. Try it when you feel unwell, and enjoy its revivifying effect.

A new way of serving watermelon is to cut it into balls.

Pleasure seekers and tourists visiting the White Mountains, the Maine Coast, Nantucket and other seaside resorts, should stop at the United States Hotel in passing through Boston. Here they will find every comfort, careful attention and moderate charges, while its convenient location to the Western and Southern railway stations saves all carriage hire.

T. Daw, a Japanese civil engineer, has been up to the Connellsville (Pa.) coke ovens getting points about the manufacture for copying in Japan, where ovens will be established. He has also inspected the coal mines and the manufacture of iron.

This is the Niagara Falls Tour Which Is Bound to Please.

VIA THE COOL NORTHERN ROUTE.

It leaves Indianapolis Tuesday, Aug. 14, via the "Old Reliable" C., H. & D., to Toledo, thence via Michigan Central to Detroit and through Canada to Niagara Falls, reaching there for breakfast Wednesday morning. Pullman Palace Sleepers, reclining chair cars and elegant coaches will run through without change. Wednesday will be spent at the falls. Thursday has been set apart for the Toronto side trips, which will be made by special train leaving Niagara Falls at 7:30 a. m., connecting at Niagara (twelves miles distant) with special steamer for a delightful ride of forty miles across Lake Ontario, arriving in Toronto for dinner and allowing five hours for sight-seeing and shopping. Boat leaves on return trip at 4:45 p. m., supper on the boat, reaching falls at 8 p. m. The excursion proper will leave the falls for the return trip at 9 p. m., Thursday, (but those desiring may remain until Friday night,) arriving in Toledo for breakfast Friday morning. From Toledo another delightful side trip is arranged. Steamer Chief-Justice Waite, leaving Toledo at 8:30 a. m., for Put-in-Bay Island, reaching there for dinner. Put-in-Bay is one of the loveliest resorts in America, finest of fishing, boating, bathing and other attractions. These who go to Put-in-Bay will have the limit of their tickets extended so as to enable them to spend Sunday at the island. It is impossible to give in this space all of the attractive feaures of this grand tour, but circulars cnotaining full details will be mailed on application. Our patrons may rest assured that every promise will be faithfully carried out. Special hotel rates have been secured at the falls, Toronto and Put-in-Bay and the excursion will be accompanied by W. H. Fisher, general agent, who will be pleased to answer questions and look to the comfort of passengers. Round trip to the falls only $5,00, side trips, $1.00 each. W. H. FISHER, Gen. Agt.

Corner Ill. St. and Ky. Ave.,
Indianapolis.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Omitting Certain Services.

Just before the collection a country minister said:

"Dearly beloved brethren, owing to the excessive heat of the day, I think it will be wise to omit certain portions of our morning service."

This seemed to please some of the members, and they began covertly to return dimes and quarters to their pockets. Then the minister went on:

"The collection will now be taken up."

Deserving of Pity.

Chicago Journal.

A correspondent at Grinnell, Iowa, writes: "We have tramps and a variety of paupers, but no class appears so deserving of pity as the old man who is working so hard to support a fashionable family and paying his life insurance that they may be rich when he is dead."

The Population of the United States Is about 60,000,000; and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Trial sizes free. Large bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists.

In monarchical countries the people ought not to complain of drought, inasmuch as there is a constant reign.

Popular Education.

We sympathize with the feeling which often leads citizens to boast that no child born in this country need grow up in ignorance, and yet it is a fact that many people who have learned to read and write have never taught themselves to think. A man who suffered from catarrh, consumption, bronchitis, scrofula, or "liver complaint," might read till his eyes dropped out, how these and many other diseases have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, but if he did not take the lesson to himself and test the virtues of this great medicine his time would be thrown away.

A new bug has made its appearance in New Jersey and is said to be pale looking but large and ravenous. It is probably the Jersey mosquito's ghost.

"Ah me!" sighed Potts, "I'm tired of living,
The world is hollow, ambition's vain."
"Come now," said his chum, "I know the symptoms—
It's all your liver—that's very plain.

You need not suffer, for help is easy;
Pierce's Pellets go right to the place
'A friend to the bilious,' I well might call them.
There's nothing better; they'll suit your case."

Potts ceased his sighing and bought the Pellets,
No more he mourneth his hapless lot!
His face is cheerful, his heart is lightsome,
His melancholy is quite forgot!

A howling swell—the sea in a storm.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails.

M. de Lesseps isn't dead, by a long shot. He wants to live until he sees the completion of that great undertaking—the Rochester public building.

Prickly Ash Bitters is an unfailing cure for all diseases originating in biliary derangements caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. No other medicine now on sale will so effectually remove the disturbing elements, and at the same time tone up the whole system. It is sure and safe in its action.

TOURISTS

Seeking rest and recreation during the hot summer months can obtain valuable information from the illustrated Guide Books entitled "A Summer Jaunt" and "Summer of 1888," issued by the Wisconsin Central Line. These books are descriptive of the Summer Resorts in Wisconsin and Minnesota, reached by the Wisconsin Central Line, and will be sent FREE to any address upon application to JAMES BAKER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

WORTH KNOWING.

The worst Scald or Burn can be cured without a scar if **Cole's Carbolisalve** is promptly used. It instantly stops the pain. Sold by Druggists at 25 and 50 cents.

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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

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